Package ‘princurve’

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### princurve-package

*Fit a Principal Curve in Arbitrary Dimension*

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**Description**

Fit a principal curve which describes a smooth curve that passes through the middle of the data x in an orthogonal sense. This curve is a non-parametric generalization of a linear principal component. If a closed curve is fit (using smoother = "periodic_lowess") then the starting curve defaults to a circle, and each fit is followed by a bias correction suggested by Jeff Banfield.

**References**


See also Banfield and Raftery (JASA, 1992).

**See Also**

*principal_curve, project_to_curve*

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**principal.curve**  
*Deprecated functions*

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**Description**

This function is deprecated, please use *principal_curve* and *project_to_curve* instead.
Usage

principal.curve(
  x,
  start = NULL,
  thresh = 0.001,
  maxit = 10,
  stretch = 2,
  smoother = c("smooth_spline", "lowess", "periodic_lowess"),
  approx_points = FALSE,
  trace = FALSE,
  plot_iterations = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'principal_curve'
lines(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'principal_curve'
plot(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'principal.curve'
points(x, ...)

get.lam(...)

Arguments

... Catch-all for old parameters.

principal_curve Fit a Principal Curve

Description

Fit a principal curve which describes a smooth curve that passes through the middle of the data x in an orthogonal sense. This curve is a non-parametric generalization of a linear principal component. If a closed curve is fit (using smoother = "periodic_lowess") then the starting curve defaults to a circle, and each fit is followed by a bias correction suggested by Jeff Banfield.

Usage

principal.curve(x,
  start = NULL,
  thresh = 0.001,
  maxit = 10,
  stretch = 2,
  smoother = c("smooth_spline", "lowess", "periodic_lowess"),
  approx_points = FALSE,
  trace = FALSE,
  plot_iterations = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'principal_curve'
lines(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'principal_curve'
plot(x, ...)  

## S3 method for class 'principal_curve'  
points(x, ...)  

whiskers(x, s, ...)  

**Arguments**  

- **x**  
a matrix of points in arbitrary dimension.  

- **start**  
either a previously fit principal curve, or else a matrix of points that in row order define a starting curve. If missing or NULL, then the first principal component is used. If the smoother is "periodic_lowess", then a circle is used as the start.  

- **thresh**  
convergence threshold on shortest distances to the curve.  

- **maxit**  
maximum number of iterations.  

- **stretch**  
A stretch factor for the endpoints of the curve, allowing the curve to grow to avoid bunching at the end. Must be a numeric value between 0 and 2.  

- **smoother**  
choice of smoother. The default is "smooth_spline", and other choices are "lowess" and "periodic_lowess". The latter allows one to fit closed curves. Beware, you may want to use iter = 0 with lowess().  

- **approx_points**  
Approximate curve after smoothing to reduce computational time. If FALSE, no approximation of the curve occurs. Otherwise, approx_points must be equal to the number of points the curve gets approximated to; preferably about 100.  

- **trace**  
If TRUE, the iteration information is printed  

- **plot_iterations**  
If TRUE the iterations are plotted.  

- **...**  
additional arguments to the smoothers  

- **s**  
a parametrized curve, represented by a polygon.  

**Value**  

An object of class "principal_curve" is returned. For this object the following generic methods a currently available: plot, points, lines.  

It has components:  

- **s**  
a matrix corresponding to x, giving their projections onto the curve.  

- **ord**  
an index, such that s[order,] is smooth.  

- **lambda**  
for each point, its arc-length from the beginning of the curve. The curve is parametrized approximately by arc-length, and hence is unit-speed.  

- **dist**  
the sum-of-squared distances from the points to their projections.  

- **converged**  
A logical indicating whether the algorithm converged or not.  

- **num_iterations**  
Number of iterations completed before returning.  

- **call**  
the call that created this object; allows it to be updated().
project_to_curve

References


See Also

project_to_curve

Examples

```r
x <- runif(100,-1,1)
x <- cbind(x, x ^ 2 + rnorm(100, sd = 0.1))
fit <- principal_curve(x)
plot(fit)
lines(fit)
points(fit)
whiskers(x, fit$s)
```

Description

Finds the projection index for a matrix of points x, when projected onto a curve s. The curve need not be of the same length as the number of points.

Usage

```r
project_to_curve(x, s, stretch = 2)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a matrix of data points.
- `s`: a parametrized curve, represented by a polygon.
- `stretch`: A stretch factor for the endpoints of the curve, allowing the curve to grow to avoid bunching at the end. Must be a numeric value between 0 and 2.

Value

A structure is returned which represents a fitted curve. It has components

- `s`: The fitted points on the curve corresponding to each point x
- `ord`: the order of the fitted points
- `lambda`: The projection index for each point
- `dist`: The total squared distance from the curve
- `dist_ind`: The squared distances from the curve to each of the respective points
See Also

principal_curve

Examples

t <- runif(100, -1, 1)
x <- cbind(t, t ^ 2) + rnorm(200, sd = 0.05)
s <- matrix(c(-1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1), ncol = 2)

proj <- project_to_curve(x, s)

plot(x)
lines(s)
segments(x[, 1], x[, 2], proj$s[, 1], proj$s[, 2])

Description

Each of these functions have an interface function(lambda, xj, ...), and return smoothed values
for xj. The output is expected to be ordered along an ordered lambda. This means that the following
is true:

x <- runif(100)
y <- runif(100)
ord <- sample.int(100)
sfun <- smoother_functions[[1]]
all(sfun(x, y) == sfun(x[ord], y[ord]))

Usage

smoother_functions

Format

An object of class list of length 3.
**start_circle**

*Generate circle as initial curve*

Description

The starting circle is defined in the first two dimensions, and has zero values in all other dimensions.

Usage

```r
start_circle(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` The data for which to generate the initial circle

Examples

```r
## Not run:
x <- cbind(
    rnorm(100, 1, .2),
    rnorm(100, -5, .2),
    runif(100, 1.9, 2.1),
    runif(100, 2.9, 3.1)
  )
circ <- start_circle(x)
plot(x)
lines(circ)
## End(Not run)
```
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